CLOUDS OF DOUBT.

China's Appeal for Mediation Made to

England Weeks Before the Other

Powers Week waked.

are still alive. Some of the European sur-

is making tools of them for his own

ends. A desperate conflict took place out-

side of Pekin Sunday. Prince Tuan person

ally led his followers, two of his generals

eral hours, and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed."

vivors are leaving Pekin.

## This List Appears Every Saturday.

HOTELS.

## Summer Resorts. Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Ave., New York.

BALTIMORE Md. .. The Carrollton, A.P., \$2.50 up EXETER, Eng. Royal Clarence Hotel GREENFIELD, Mass Mansion House, A.P., \$2.50, \$3 JAMESTOWN, R.I. The Thorndike, Op. June 6 to Oct. LIBERTY, N. Y.......The Wawonda, Booklets do......Pinney House, Entirely new. \$10 week

PORTLAND Me New Faimouth. Perfect through PLYMOUTH Eng. (New Prop. JHStanbury) Grand Htt. WASHINGTON, D. C. ... Arlington Hotel, A.P., \$5 40. ... The Raleigh. E.P., \$1.50 up WHITE MTS. Profile Hee. & Cottages. Op. June to Oct.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Czarra,

OLDEST GERMAN SPECIALIST in skin and blood diseases. PRIVATE DISEASES of both sexes mickly and permanently CURED. quickly and permanently CURED.

X-RAYS for diagnosis.

Daily from 9 to 6; Tuesday and Saturday till

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Dr. Reed, Specialist, Treats successfully Catarrh, Kidney and Stom-net Treubles, etc. CURES special diseases with-out the use of mercury, etc. Office hours, 10 1, 3 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12. CONSULTATION FREE 509 12TH ST. N.W. mb13-8tf Dr. Leatherman,

OPIUM and LIQUOR HABIT cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. K6, Lebanon, Ohlo.

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. POST OFFICE NOTICE. Should be real daily, as charged to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of desings is arranged on the presumption of thek uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending August 4, 1900, the last connecting closes will be made from this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TEKSDAY—or At 11:05 P.M. for EUROPE, per s. Majestic, from New York, via Queenstown, (et at 11:05 P.M. for EUROPE, per s. Westernland, from New York, via Southampton and Autwerp. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Westernland.

werp. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Westernland.
WEDNESDAY—(b) At 7:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Kaiser Friedrich, from New York, via Prymouth and Hamburg. Mail for other parts of EUROPE, via Cherbourg, must be directed "Per s.s. Kaiser Friedrich. (b) At 7:15 P.M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, FGYPT and BRITISH INDIA, per s.s. L'Aquitaine, from New York, via Havre, Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. L'Aquitaine."
FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Undria, from New York, via Queenstown. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for NETHERLANDS, per s.s. Maasdam, from New York, via Rotterdam. Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Maasdam," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for FITALY, per s.s. Merra, from New York, via Naples Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Werra, from New York, via Naples Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Island, from New York Mail must be directed "Per s.s. Island, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for AGORES ISLANDS, per s.s. Tartar Prince, from New York, PRINTED MATTER, FTU.—German stenners sailing from New York on Thesdays take printed matter, etc., for GERMANY and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for GERMANY and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of EUROPEI.

dressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of EUROFE.

American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Wednesdays, German and French steamers from New York on Thursdays and Cunard and German steamers from New York on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are solventised to carry mails.

MAILS POR SOCITH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDEX ETC.

SUNDAY—(th At 11:05 P.M. for NEWFOUND-LAND, per s.s. Corean, from Philadelphin, MONDAY—(c. At 11:05 P.M. for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC POSITS, per s.s. Hudson, from New York, via Colon, Mail for GUATEMALA must be directed "Per s.s. Hudson," (e. At 11:05 P.M. for INAGUA, HAITI, via Port an Prince, Petit Goate and Jerenie, and SANTA MARTHA, per s.s. Mount Vernon, from New York, (c. At 11:05 P.M. for INAGUA, HAITI, via Port an Prince, Petit Goate and Jerenie, and SANTA MARTHA, per s.s. Mount Vernon, from New York, (c. At 11:05 P.M. for NORTH BRAZIL, via Para, Maranham and Centa, per s.s. Basil, from New York.

TEESDAY—(b) At 2:30 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Dewey, from Boston, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per s.s. Silvia, from New York, WEP-NESDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BERMUDA, WEP-NESDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BERMUDA,

P.M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per s.s. Silvia, from New York.
WEI-NESDAY—(c) At 11:95 P.M. for BERMUDA, per s.s. Trinidad, from New York. (c) At 11:95 P.M. for HAITI, per s.s. Prins Win, IV, from New York Mail for TRINIDAD, CURACAO, VENEZ-UELA, BRITISH and DUTCH GUIANA must be directed "Per s.s. Prins Wim, IV." (c) At 11:95 P.M. for CAMIPDITE, CHIAPAS, TABASCO and YUCATAN, per s.s. Ymentan, from New York, via Progress, Mail for other parts of MEXICO must be directed "Per s.s. Yucatan," (c)At 11:95 P.M. for NASSAU, N.P., and the PROVINCE of SAN-TIAGO, CUBA, per s.s. Niagara, from New York, THURSHAY—(b) At 2:30 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Schiey, from Boston, (c) At 11:95 P.M. for INAGUA and CAPE GRACIAS, per s.s. Origen, from New York, Mail for JAMAICA, BE LIZE, PUBLIC OCHITEZ and GLATEMALA, must be directed "Per s.s. Origen." fe2-sat,21t,20

New York, from New York, SATURDAY (d) At 9:15 A.M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s.s. Queen Mary, from New York

F.M. (d) CUEA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fla., Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 2:20 P.M. (f) Mulls for MENICO overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamers sulling from New York, close here daily at 10:30 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. (k).

MALA
TRANSPACIFIC MAILS
Mails for CHINA\*, JAPAN, HAWAH and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; via San Francisco, close here
daily at 6.35 F.M. up to July 29, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. America Maru, (o)
Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Americalia)

Mails for HAWAII, the caught 17, inclusive, for ally at 6.25 P.M. up to August 17, inclusive, for signification of the control of the control

August 16. Marks for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to Marks for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to New York for connection with European steamers. I PHILIPPINE ISLANDS unfiltrary mails, dispatched to San Francisco at all closes for that of fire to connect with government transports, the swillings of which are irregular.

(b) Registered mails close at 1.00 P.M. same day

Registered mails close at 6:00 P.M. previous

Chiengo's Eminence.

The Philadelphian-"Isn't the mud on this

Chicagoan (proudly)—"Deep? It is the deepest" mud on any paved street in the

Fgor: the Indianapolis Press.

street a trifle deep?"

JOHN A. MERRITT, Postmaster.

for COSTA RICA, BELIZE, PUERTO Z and GUATEMALA, by rail to New Or-

beigen, from New York, Mall for JAMAICA, BELIZE, UTERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA must
be directed "For s.s. Origen."
FRIDAY who At 11995 P.M. for ST. THOMAS,
ST. CROIX, LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISL.
ANDS and DEMERARA, per s.s. Roralma, from
New York, Mall for GRENADA and TRINIDAD
must be directed "Per s.s. Boarce, from New
York was allegan, et al. 11995 P.M. for FORTINAE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA and GREYTOWN, per s.s. Alleghany,
from New York, Mall for COSTA RICA must be
directed "Per s.s. Alleghany," (c) At 11995 P.M.
for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, per s.s. Maracalles, from New York, Mall for SAVANILLA and
CARTHAGENA must be directed "Per s.s. Maracalles, from New York, Mall for SAVANILA and
CARTHAGENA must be directed "Per s.s. Maracalles, from New York, via Progress, (c) At
11955 P.M. for BRAZIL direct and LA PLATA
COUNTER'S per s.s. Hevellus, from New York
Mall for NORTH BRAZIL direct and LA PLATA
COUNTER'S per s.s. Hevellus, from New York
Mall for NORTH BRAZIL direct and LA PLATA
COUNTER'S per s.s. Hevellus, from New York
Mall for NORTH BRAZIL direct and LA PLATA
COUNTER'S per s.s. Hevellus, from New York
SATURDAY do At 9:15 A.M. for TURKS
SATURDAY do At 9:15 A.M. for LA PLATA

CHEVY CHASE French and English School for Girls. Suburb of Washington. French the language of the house. Mile. L. M. Bouligny, Prin., Chevy Chase P.O., Md. my22-412:5 New York,
Malls for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North
Sydney and thence vin steamer, close here daily,
everyt Sanday, at 12:06 M., and en Sandays only
at 11:08 A.M., de th
Mails for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston and
thence vin steamer, close here daily at 3:15

French,

BERLITZ Ability in conversing acquired in a short time.

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T. GEORGE'S SCHOOL FOR 16 BOYS, ST. George, near Baltimore, Md.; \$210, \$230, \$250, according to age; 25th year; primary, coll-ge preparatory and business courses; individual instruction, home comforts; refinement, kindness, Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Principal, jy25-w&s,16t IPTINE ISLAMINE, via pto July 29, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. America Maru. (a) Mails of A'STRALIA (except West Australia). NEW ZEALAND, HAWAII, FIJI and SAMOAN ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 62-5 P.M. up to August 4, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Alameda. (a) Mails for CHINA\*, JAPAN, HAWAII and PHILIPPINE ISLANDSI, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:25 P.M. up to August 6, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. City of Peking. (a) Mails for CHINA\* and JAPAN, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to August 14, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Empress of Japan. Registered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and the second mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and the second mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and the second mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and the second mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and control of the second mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and control of the second mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and control of the second mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and control of the second mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and control of the second mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) and c) and

For Girls Reopens September 27, 38th year, Mrs H. P. LEFERVIR, Principal, Miss E. D. HUNDLEY, Associate Principal, 122 and 24 W. Panklin st., Baltimore, Md. 171+5&vs.tt.5

Jyri-sacw-Str., a ACADEMY, ROCKVILLE, MD., FOR BOYS. Home life and individual instruction. Prepares for college or business. Address W. P. MASON, U. S. N. A. Jyl9-S2r\*4.

U. S. N. A. Jy19-52t\*-4

FAUQUER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WARRENTON, VA.
Fortieth session opens September 20, 1900.
Situated in Piedmont region of Virginia on
Southern R. W., fifty-five miles from Washington. A select, limited home school. For catalogue address GEO. G. BUTLER, A.M., Principal.

from Assistant Surgeon Mohr, at Bocas del Toro, United States of Colombia, shows that the number of yellow fever cases tha have broken out there is three, including one death. Instructions have been cabled Assistant Surgeon Mohr to permit no pas sengers to travel until otherwise ordered on the fruit vessels leaving that port. Bo Saturday.

(iv) Registered mails close at 8:00 P.M. previous cas del Toro is a fruit port close to the close to the cost a Rican boundary line. The regulations governing departure of vessels from fruit ports are very strict, and are being the Central American coast marine hospita surgeons are stationed. In view of their careful inspection and the strict regulations in force, together with the special precautions and the distance of the fever port from this country, marine hospital service authorities say they are not very apprehensive of the fever reaching here.

During July and August we close at 5 o'clock. Saturdays at 1 p.m.

If You Wish to Get Any of the Specials.

We have been busy beyond all expectation so far this summer, and the dropped patterns and odd lots that we marked down so liberally are finding ready purchasers. You must not leave it any longer if you wish to participate in the big bar-

Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, Garden Seats. Mattings. Reed and Rattan Goods

Are all marked down to below the profit line, and the stock is rapidly dwindling. You can buy all you wish without incommoding yourself, for we will arrange terms to suit you without

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IN WASHINGTON. Prominent Teacher Will take Pupils in SINGING, Piano, Violin, Man., Guitar, ELOCUTION. Summer Term. \$5. Address MUSICIAN, Star office.

Jy23-64
Official Reporters' Room, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1899.
I have known Mr. Miles Fuller personally and
professionally for many years; I have observed
the progress of his pupils, and have personal
knowledge that those who have faithfully attended
to his instructions have had no difficulty in promptly obtaining employment as amanuenses, and have
given satisfaction as such. ly obtaining employment as amanuenses, and hav given satisfaction as such.

DAVID WOLFE BROWN,

Official Reporter of Debates.

Jy21-a,t,tb-12

The Columbian University.

The Column Diam College.
The Corcoran Scientific School.
The School of Graduate Studies.
The Law School.
The School of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy.
The Medical School.
The Dental School.
All schools, except the college, have evening sessions. Women are admitted to the College, the Scientific School and the Graduate School. Consultation hours from 9 to 5, University Hall, 15th and H streets. For catalogues and further information address the Registrar.

120-15

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Founded by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst. OPENS OCTOBER 1, 1900.
Fireproof building, creeted at cost of \$200,000.
Park of 30 acres overlooking National Capital.
Preparation for college. Graduate courses.
Univaled advantages in music.
Modern gymnasium. Out-of-door work and play.
TRUSTEES OF CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

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Principals, MISS BANGS AND MISS WHITON, Address Mt. St. Alban, Washington, D. C. jy14-s.18t,35

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A complete school, receiving boys of all ages,
Ten thoroughly trained teachers, each a specialist
in his department. Separate course of study
mapped our for each boy. New building containing
a refectory, library and laboratory. Gymnasium
affector, Hissical director, a former varisity captall director, and the study of the leading
min of Washington, such as Justice Brewer, Sec.
Gage, Gen. Foster, Mr. C. C. Glover, Senator Hoar
and Col. Wright. Reference is made by permisand Col. Wright. Reference is made by permistall press. Eliot of Harvard, Pres. Hadley of
Yale, Pres. Rillot of Harvard, Pres. WilSele Pres. Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Pres. Wilcomposition of Washington and Lee, Pres. Happer of Chicape, such the result of the press. Hadley of
Selever of Washington and Lee, Pres. Happer of Chicape, such the result of the press of the course of the

SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

Best patronized and most blade in August. Best patronized and most highly indorsed business college in Washington.

Those taking our complete course in Shorthand Typewriting and Bookkeeping will be guaranteed positions, or their money refunded.

WOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, je28-if 311 East Capitol st., Washington, D. C.

The Bliss Electrical School offers a NIGHT COURSE in applied electricity, complete in one year, Tuition, \$60—payable in monthly installments, if desired. Students are taught the actual construction of electrical apparatus, and are fitted for practical positions as managers and superintendents of electric lighting and railway plants. The course has been enlarged and improved, and now offers superior advantages to those desiring a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of electrical engineering. Catalogue tells about both day and night courses. I. D. HLISS. Principal, 614 12th st. n.w. 5y2-26t,14 Principal, 614 lath st. n.w. Jy-201,14
FRENCH LANGUAGE SCHOOL; EASY SYSTEM
to pronounce well, speak, read, understand, Morning and evening classes and private leasons,
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German, Spanish, etc.

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233-4tf

Prof. J. 5. 1912 p. 1925-wks.16t EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL Dayseaux September 27. 38th year.

Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service, states that a cablegram

DUTY ON HAWAIIAN GOODS

BETWEEN ANNEXATION AND TERRI-TORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Board of Appraisers Decides Adverse ly the Claim That Products Should Be Admitted Free

A decision was handed down yesterday in New York by the board of classification of the United States general appraisers in a test case involving the right of the United States government to levy regular duties under the Dingley tariff on goods coming from Hawaii. The New York Herald reports the case as follows:

W. H. Crossman & Bro., the importers, claimed that, under the Constitution, no duties could\_be levied, as Hawaii had become a part of the territory of the United States. The board overrules the protest. The decision covers the period between

the annexation of the islands by joint resolutions and their creation into a regular territory by a recent act of Congress. The status of the islands since they became a territory is not passed on. General Somerville writes the opinion of the board. "The contention of the importers," says Mr. Somerville, "is that, at the time of the shipment and entry of the goods, the Hawaiian Islands constituted a part of the territory of the United States, and that, for this reason, they were not subject to duty under the Dingley act, but were entitled to

territory of the United States, and that, for this reason, they were not subject to duty under the Dingley act, but were entitled to free entry. The right of Congress to levy these duties is denied, as being in conflict with provisions of the Constitution, which provide that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, and that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

"It is contended on the part of the government that the federal Constitution does not extend, ex proprio vigore, with all its limitations, to newly acquired territory not yet admitted as a state; that the power of Congress over the territories is general and

gress over the territories is general and plenary to make such rules and regulations for their government as, in their discretion.

that body may see fit to do.
"A further contention of the government is that until Congress, by special legislation, extends the tariff and other revenue laws over newly acquired territory and establishes therein collection districts, with

he delegated powers, and all of its legisdination to the principles and subject to the limitations of the Constitution.

"On these issues the decisions of the courts and the opinions of jurists are apcourts and the opinions of jurists are apparently in a state of conflict, if not of inextricable confusion. The question of the constitutional powers of Congress over newly acquired territory is conceded to be one of great moment. Political parties have divided on this issue, and a question purely constitutional thus becomes political in its nature and consequences. It must finally be settled by an authoritative decision at the hands of the highest judicial authority in the land, the Supreme Court of the United States, the final arbiter of all such disputed judicial questions. In view of this well-settled principle, and of the conflict of authorities, the board thinks it proper to overrule the protest and affirm the collector's decision, which is accordingly ordered."

JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

Banquet Given by Members of the English Profession to Americans. Middle Temple Hall, London, by the judges

Representatives of the American bench bar were entertained last evening in and lawyers of England.

The speech of the evening was made by Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck

Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck of Philadelphia, who, with wonderful eloquence, traced the relationship of the two countries, winding up, amid loud applause, with a repetition of the story of Apla. Among the best sentences of the speech was Mr. Beck's declaration, "both nations are too great to permit any Siamese twin-like ligature that would dwarf the growth of both to spring up between them." Mr. Choate toasted the queen, accompanying the sentiment with glowing eulogy.

Lord Halsbury was not one whit behind the United States ambassador in complimenting President McKinley nor in his praise of the American bench and bar, to which latter sentiment Judge Baldwin of Connecticut and Mr. Beck responded. Lord Alverstone, formerly Sir Richard Webster, master of the rolls, and Edward Blake, member of parliament for South Longford, responded on behalf of the other guests.

Francis Rawle of Philadelphia answered for the American Bar Association. Lord Justice Smith. Attorney General Finlay and for the American Bar Association. Lord Justice Smith, Attorney General Finlay and Sir Peter O'Brien, lord chief justice of Ire-land, paid hearty tributes to the genius of

the American lawyer.

Senator Depew, referring humorously to
the experience of Gen. Benjamin Harrison
and to the future probabilities of Ambassador Choate, contended, amid general laugh-ter, that so long as a fee were possible no American lawyer would cease to practice. American lawyer would cease to practice.

Among those present were every justice of prominence in England, together with the lords of appeal, Sir Edward Clarke, former solicitor general, and almost every other famous name associated with English judicature today. The American guests included Justices Scott and Goodrich of the New York supreme court; former Judge Woolworth of Omaha, Gen. Grosvenor, Chief Justice Matteson of Rhode Island, Judge Ritche and G. Whitlock of Baltimore, David Watson of Pittsburg and Judge Lumpkin of Georgia.

Patrick Logan, twenty-three years old, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, charged with the murder of his father. Edward. The dead man was struck 

and killed."

Lyman J. Gage's statement that there is still hope, but that it is constantly diminishing, is held here to define accurately the situation. The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Loh Feng, yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that an imperial decree, in the following terms, was issued on July 24:

"It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives except Baron von Ketteler are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

Great Deal of Doubt.

The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is now direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Pekin and London, and that the ministers are safe. However this may be, it is quite certain that the attempts of the French, Italian and other consuls to get direct replies from Pekin have utterly failed, and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves

the conclusion that communication is not impeded by the Boxers.

Thus, despite the daily alternation of hopes and fears, the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the ministers fail to carry conviction, and the decision of the United States not to delay military measures is approved as the only possible course to pursue. The Daily News says that negotiations with the Chinese authorities, if there be any authority in China, are useless.

less.

It turns out that as early as July 12 an appeal from the Emperor of China to Queen Victoria for mediation, dated July 3, was handed to the Marquis of Salisbury, and it is understood that the otther powers were not communicated with until July 20.

The Shanghal correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that three versions of Sir Claude Macdonald's letter of July 6 are current there, and that it is believed all three originated from Chinese sources. He adds, however, that Li Hung Chang says the legation party ought to reach Tien Tsin on Sunday. The Morning Post correspondent at Che-

foo, wiring Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Ching rescued the lega-tions and conveyed them to a place of safe-ty

tions and conveyed them to a place of safety.

Eighteen missionaries have been massacred at Tung Chau, where the churches have been burned. Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee has started for Taku.

The attitude of Germany and Russia, respectively, toward the Chinese problem is a theme of considerable discussion. It is stated in Berlin, with a show of authority, that both Germany and Russia are determined to inflict exemplary punishment. The Berlin papers, on the whole, adversely criticise President McKinley's conciliatory policy.

Charles Goodnew of Minneapolis, Minn., has just received a letter from his brother. Consul General John Goodnow, at Shanghai, in which the latter intimates that the indicated in his official cablegrams. He

"Chinese are leaving this city at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 a day. The purpose of their going or their destination is not known."
While he does not say so, Mr. Goodnow evidently believes that they are being mobilized somewhere. Many of those leaving, he says, have had close relations with the Europeans, and if their departure had been on account of fear of war by the allies. establishes therein collection districts, with ports of entry and clearance for vessels, such territory remains a foreign country for tariff purposes, and its ports are not domestic ports within the meaning of the laws of Congress.

"The importers, on the other hand, contend that Congress is the creature of the federal Constitution: that it necessarily derives all its just powers from the provisions of that instrument, and that, while in legislating for the territories, it may properly exercise the combined powers of the general and of a state government, never-

garded. A number of sikh policemen from the English concession are included in the

Consul General Goodnow has given up his

The China Inland Mission, in Toronto, Canada, received the following cablegram from Shanghai this morning: "All mission-

The China Inland Mission has two mis sionaries stationed at Paoting, in the province of Chi-li, which is just about the same distance from Pekin as is Tien Tsin, but farther inland. These missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall, have undoubtedly perished with one or more or their three children. The North American missionary board

mostly Congregationalists, has also had workers at Paoting. The Kaiser to the Troops.

A dispatch from Berlin states:

The Lokal Anzelger says the emperor when addressing the troops at Bremer haven before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibilities which had sprung up for the German empire abroad during the last decade. Germany's troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies-the tendencies which German military methods had followed—were right. Their comrades of the marine had already proved that the training and principles upon which that arm of the force had been built up were right ones, and now it was for the troops to do the same.

"Every German has been filled with pride," continued his majesty, "to learn that the highest praise bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders. The task before you is a great one. That a people like the Chinese should cast to the whids international rights a thousand years old and treat with scorn the sanctity of an ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible is unprecedented in the history of the world.

The Glory of Germany.

"So I send you outse May you all prove your German efficiency, devotion and bravery, bear joyfully all discomfort and uphold the honor and glory of our arms. You must set an example, of, discipline, selfdomination and self-control.

domination and self-control.

"If you close with the gnemy, remember this: Spare nobody, Make no prisoners. Use your weapons, so that for a thousand years hence no Chinamer will dare look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all."

The address concluded as follows:

"The blessings of the Lord be with you. The prayers of the whole people will accompany you in all your ways. My best wishes for yourselves and for the success of your arms will ever follow you.

"Give proofs of your courage, no matter where. May the blessing of God rest on your banners; and may He vouchsafe to you to find a path for Christianity in that far-off country.

"For this you have pledged yourselves to

you to find a pain for Christians, far-off country.

"For this you have pledged yourselves to me with your oath to the colors. I wish you Godspeed. Adieu, my comrades!" Against the Yellow Peril.

It is reported in Berlin that Empero toria, Emperor Nicholas, Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert, making a strong appeal on behalf of the maintenance of harmony among the powers against China and dwelling strongly upon the solidarity of interests against the "yellow peril" by which all are threatened.

PEKIN IS STILL SHROUDED IN THE WITNESSES DESCRIBE WHAT POW-ERS AND EX-GOV. TAYLOR SAID.

> Various Plans Discussed for Carrying on the Political Contest-Armed Aid Secured.

A London dispatch states: The Shanghai L. W. Hampton, a republican member of correspondent of the Daffy Telegraph says: "Trustworthy information, which reached me today (Friday) convinces me that all the legislature from Knox county, testified of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity the ministers except Baron von Ketteler in the murder of the late William Goebel, that he was talking with Governor Taylor in January upon the subject of contest. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Hampton said Taylor told him that human Express, wiring Friday; says: "It is said here that a large section of the Boxers has revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that life would have to be sacrificed. The witness continued:

"I replied, 'Well, if the governor says'but he broke in and said to me. 'Oh. I can't advise you.'
"I had called on the governor to urge

him to call out the militia. He told me something would have to be done before he

something would have to be done before he could do this. It was in this connection that he spoke of sacrificing human life." On the day after the contest board was drawn Hampton said he heard that Taylor was cursing the republican members. He went to the executive office and Taylor said to him with an oath: "You fellows sat over there and allowed me to be robbed." Hampton also said he was in frequent conference with Caleb Powers, and asked the latter if he did not have a chance to hold on to his office even if Taylor should be unseated. Powers replied that he did not want the office if Taylor lost the governorship, as Goebel would have him assassinated. Powers also told Hampton he intended to fight till death rather than give up. The defense did not cross-examine Hampton. up. The Hampton.

Procured the Mountaineers.

Sergeant F. Wharton Golden was then called. He started out by telling that he was a guard at the Frankfort penitentiary under the republican administration from 1896 until 1898 and was an applicant for assistant adjutant general under General Taylor. Caleb Powers came to him in January and asked him to go to the mountains and get a crowd of mountain feudists to bring to Frankfort. Powers accompanied Golden part of the way on the trip, and Golden went through Harlan, Bell and other counwent through Harian, Bell and other counties, getting up the crowd. Receipts from Hamp Howard, Dr. Bingham and other mountain men for money paid to them by Golden were produced and exhibited to the jury. Golden got the money from Powers. At Barboursville Golden saw Powers and Charles Finley. Finley said: "We will go down there and petition the legislature, and t they don't drop that thing, we will kill

them."

Powers, who was present, spoke approvingly. Powers and Golden went to Scott Green of Knox county, to ask him to bring some men for the Frankfort trip. Green could not go, and said:

"If I were to a large of the said of the county of the said of the s "If I were to go I would kill Goebel and end this business."

Gave Youtsey the Keys.

On the day before the shooting Golden saw John Powers give Youtsey the keys to the secretary of state's office, and later Powers told them they had procured two ne-Its Exportations Exceed Those of Any European Country. groes, Mason Hockersmith and "Tallow Dick" Combs to kill Goebel. Golden told Powers this must not be done, as it would ruin the party. After this Youtsey came to Murphy at Magdeburg Germany's exporta-Powers again and said something about the of any other European country. In the ex-

Powers gave him another key. On the morning of the assassination Gol den, Caleb and John Powers and Walter Day went to Louisville. Before leaving wit-Day went to Louisville. Before leaving witness was in the secretary of state's office. Gov. Taylor was there, as were several men from the mountains. E. J. Howard of Harlan county wanted the governor to call out the troops, but the governor replied: "You all must act first." On the way to Louisville they heard of the assassination. Caleb Powers said, sarcastically, "That is a shame." John Powers also laughed over it. Day said nothing. Caleb Powers told Golden that "they had all made a mistake in leaving Frankfort; it would look susplcious." On the way back to Frankfort Caleb Powers said he was liable to be arrested, and asked permission to put his pisand asked permission to put his pis tol in Golden's valise.

Discussing Ways and Means.

Caleb Powers took a walk together, and Powers sald he thought they should get several hundred mountain men to stay in Frankfort all the time. Golden suggested that they bring a farmer from the mountains and let him kill Goebel by raising a fight with him on the street. Powers said that wouldn't do, as the police would kill too many of our men that way. In February Golden was in Powers' office when a civil engineer was making some measurements. Powers said: "They say the shot came from this room, and they are going to prove it. I believe it would be better for us to go to Franklin and Polsgrove and tell them all about it."

Golden walked home with Gov. Taylor one evening, and the latter asked him if the other mountain men would back up the other mountain men would back up a republican member of the legislature in case a fight should be precipitated, and further along in the conversation he said: "Golden, it looks like a horrible thing to kill a man, but that looks like the only way to handle Goebel and his gang."

The cross-examination was begun, but had not progressed far when court adjourned.

DEFENSES OF ENGLAND. What Lord Salisbury Said When Questioned in the House.

In the English house of lords yesterday the Earl of Wemyss asked whether the premier, Lord Salisbury, had received information "confirming the view of one our military attaches, to the effect that it was all-important that England should be entirely unassallable by November next and whether he had satisfied himself that our means of defense were such as to render all attempts at invasion futile." Lord Salisbury demanded the name of

such attache. The Earl of Wemyss-I cannot give it. Lord Salisbury-Then you have no right to quote him.

The Earl of Wemyss—You have no right

to ask it.

Lord Salisbury, proceeding with some warmth, said the Earl of Wemyss' inability to quote the name was evidence that the story was pure invention. He said he had never heard that it was important that England should be unassaliable by November. He understood however these.

never heard that it was important that England should be unassailable by November. He understood, however, that a number of shooting stars might be apprehended in November. If his Albert Hall speech on this subject were read in its entirety it would be seen he had not pointed to any immediate danger. He believed the defenses were quite adequate and had every confidence in the future.

The Earl of Rosebery said it was to be regretted that the premier had imported so much heat in his reply. He thought the Earl of Wemyss should not have mentioned the anonymous attache, and said Lord Sailsbury's Albert Hall speech had intensified the anxiety of this country by its extraordinary inadequate conclusion. It was not enough to tell the Primrose League to form rifle clubs to protect liberty when so vast a body of reservists was locked up 7,000 miles away. The Secretary of Warmade innumerable statements in the house and developed schemes of national defense, but the commander-in-chief had never pressed support of the schemes. The matter was grave, as parliament would shortly adjourn.

The Earl of Kimberley hoped the govern-

adjourn.

The Earl of Kimberley hoped the government would devote the remainder of the session to seeing that everything possible was done to put the country in a condition of safety. The subject was then dropped. Hawaiian Railway Mail Service.

The Post Office Department has an nounced the establishment of the first rallway mail service in Hawaii. The line runs around the Island of Oahu, carrying the mails between Honolulu and Kahuku, via Aloa, Pearl City, Waipahu, Honouliuli, Wa lands during May, 1900, were, according to lanao and Waialua, a distance of seventy-two miles each way. Mails are carried six times a week or as much oftener as trains may run. The service began June 14. customs and insular affairs of the War De-The Important Point.

"In the science of teaching," remarke

he old padagogue, "there was one point I always found it worth while to investi-"And that was?" "The one appertaining to a bent pin."

AN UNCERTAIN SITUATION THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY NINTH OFF FOR PEKIN The Cause of Many

ALL FITTED WITH NEW UNIFORMS

But the Same Old Loyalty and Fight-

on the big transport Logan of the 9th Regu-

finer, better equipped, more effective fight-

arms and equipment. That its members

themselves, even in competition with the

best European troops, crack British regi-

ments from Hong Kong and India, Russians from Port Arthur, Germans from

Kiao-Chou, and landing brigades from the

various fleets, cannot be doubted for a mo-

ment.

The task of collecting and dispatching the regiment can hardly be appreciated by those unfamiliar with the situation here. Only a few days ago it was guarding a wide stretch of country north of Manila, occupying twelve separate stations. To recall and replace the command involved not only these twelve movements.

GERMANY'S SUGAR.

According to a report made to the State

Department by United States Vice Consul

tion of raw sugar has always exceeded that

portation of refined sugar, however, it was

third down to 1881-82, France being first

and Austria second. Between 1882 and 1887

Austria repeatedly gained the first place

In 1887-8, however, Germany led, and it has

held this position ever since, with the ex-

ception of the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

siderable.
Of other sorts of sugar only comparatively small quantities are exported, the principal purchasers being Great Britain, Norway, Portugal and Uruguay.
The exportation of sirup and molasses increased between 1889 and 1893 from 14,426 to 100,514 metric tons; but since then it has declined the quantity exported in 1899 be-

declined, the quantity exported in 1839 being only 4.739 metric tons. This was due almost entirely to French tariff legislation, France being practically the only buyer. The German sugar industry is still in a prospersus condition

FOREIGN TRADE FOR JUNE.

Imports and Exports Compared With

the Same Month in 1899.
The detailed tables of the imports and exports for the month of June have been

completed by the treasury bureau of sta-

tistics. They show the imports and exports of the month by great classes, compared

Total domestic exports.. \$94,389,649 \$106,237.641

Fereign goods re-exported. \$2,004,578 \$2,118,205

May Receipts in the Philippines.

was credited to customs receipts; \$33,066 to

The treasury receipts of the Philippine Is-

Month Ending June 30, 1899, 1900,

8,610,277 10,154,503

8,334,676 7,760,086

\$18,446,908 \$19,309 160

35,956,021 45,382,915

\$54,178,731 \$57,147,510 31,812,775 \$9,222,252 2,784,222 \$,762,781 5,227,594 5,667,338 314,381 296,400 111,946 141,360

Imports.

Total imports of merchan

Products of agricultu Products of manufact Products of the fores Products of the fishe

ing Spirit Went Along.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. MANILA. June 26, 1900.

lar United States Infantry, to sail early tomorrow for Taku, China, by way of Nagakidneys themselves break down and waste saki, Japan. There was probably never a away cell by cell. ing regiment than this fresh from hard a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is service in Luzon, and fitted out here within the last few days with entirely new uniforms will do credit to the stars and stripes and

Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.
It corrects inability to hold urine and scald-

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar

reading this generous offer in this paper.

stretch of country north of Manila, occupying twelve separate stations. To recall and replace the command involved not only these twelve movements, but twenty others. That is, to effect the best readjustment of forces knyolved thirty-two changes of troops in Gen. Wheaton's division of northern Luzon. What each of these changes means can be imagined from the fact that Company F, which arrived only yesterday afternoon, had to march three hours in water waist deep in order to reach Tarlac, on the line of the railroad. Orders are orders, and if other regiments are ordered away they will surely be sent, but the difficulties involved should be understood and appreciated by our friends at home.

Without going into the infinitude of detail involved in gathering, newly outfitting, supplying and embarking this crack regiment, with all its equipment for a campaign in China, nearly 2,000 miles from its base (Manila), let us look at its actual fighting strength and equipment. There are in the 9th Regiment itself thirty-one officers and 1,221 men. Accompanying it there are a hospital corps of four officers and twenty men; engineer corps, one officer and twenty m THOMSON'S "Glovefitting" Corset Turn It over and see

**Our Ventilating Corset** (Trade-Mark Registered), made of im-ported netting, stripped with coutil, and trimmed with lace and baby rib-

Handsome Illustrated catalogue mailed free. GEO. C. BATCHELLER & CO., 345 Broadway, N.Y. For Sale By All Leading Dry Goods Stores.

ception of the years 182-33 and 1893-94. In the eleven years which have elapsed since 1889 Germany's exportation of raw sugar has increased from 349.310 metric tons to 483,531 metric tons, the amount being largest in 1897 (681,516 metric tons), when the United States took 367,391 metric tons before July 24, the date on which the new customs tariff went into force. This amount exceeded Germany's entire exportation of raw sugar in 1889 and was twice as much as was shipped to the United States during the entire year 1889. The principal buyer of German raw sugar prior to 1897 was Great Britain, which in no year took less than 200,000 metric tons. The sale of German raw sugar in British North America is of great importance, having increased very considerably during the past three years. Since 1885 exportation to Denmark has largely increased, and sales to Sweden were much enlarged in 1859. Formerly Holland was a large buyer of German sugar, but this business fell off very much between 1895 and 1898, showing no signs of improvement until 1899.

The exportation of loaf sugar has recently increased considerably, owing especially to the magnitude of the English demand. In 1889 the exportation of this sort of sugar amounted to 163,286 metric tons, and in 1898 it had grown to 487,385 metric tons, and in 1898 it had grown to 487,385 metric tons, and in 1898 it had grown to 487,385 metric tons, and in 1898 it had grown to 487,385 metric tons, and in 1898 it had grown to 487,385 metric tons, and in 1898 it had grown to 487,385 metric tons, and in 1898 it had grown to 487,385 metric tons, and in 1898 it had grown to 487,385 metric tons. rived at at Washington by the legal representatives of the states interested and the superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey. The Mason and Dixon line runs from the Delaware boundary of this state to the corner where Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania join. It is about 200 miles in length and was run between the years of 1762 and 1768 by the two English engineers, Mason and Dixon. When the line was first surveyed the monuments intended for marks were brought from England and a portion placed in position, but the work was interfered with Great Britain took annually in loaves over 300,000 metric tons, and in 1899 it received over six-sevenths of the entire amount ex-300,000 metric tons, and in 1899 it received over six-sevenths of the entire amount exported. Although the exportation of German raw sugar to the United States is very great, there is small demand there for loaf sugar, the amount sent in 1895 and again in 1896 being 10,000 metric tons, while in 1890 it was only 684 metric tons. This was caused by high customs duties in the United States. The market conditions in Japan, Norway and Switzerland are now especially encouraging, each of these countries taksition, but the work was interfered with by unfriendly Indians. The monuments, however, were taken to some point in Maryland and are scattered around or in ly encouraging, each of these countries tak-ing more than 10,000 metric tons of German loaf sugar annually. There has been a ing more than 10,000 metric tons of German loaf sugar annually. There has been a marked falling off in shipments to Holland. Chile and British India. This falling off is particularly noticed in shipments to British India, as large quantities were exported to that country annually between 1893 and 1898. The amount sent to Italy is inconsiderable. use as doorsteps at mills or private residences. Those that were erected have mostly fallen a prey to relic hunters or have been taken away by others for the purpose

peaches and other fruit have been greatly benefited, and fruit growers who were sad

benefited, and fruit growers who were sad faces through the dry spell are now smifing in anticipation of realizing the full fruition of their hopes of a good yield.

Notwithstanding the litigation in which Hagerstown's municipal electric lighting plant is involved, and in spite of the general belief that the sale of bonds authorized by the city for its construction would be hurt thereby \$5,000 of the \$50,000 issue were sold Tuesday at public auction and brought good premiums. The bonds were of the denomination of \$500 and bear 4 per cent interest, maturing every year from 1904. The last of the batch offered for sale and sold will yield the purchaser about 3% per cent. These bonds are exabout 3% per cent. These bonds are exabout 3% per cent. about 3% per cent. These bonds are es-empt from state and municipal taxation. The litigation is a suit brought by the trolley company to enjoin the city from issuing these bonds for the erection of

this county.

Washingtonians continue to arrive washingtonians continue to arrive at and near Hagerstown, as follows: Miss Mollie Homer, Mr. Charles Willis, Misses Irene and Catharine Dunn, Misses Ella and Lillian Wetherall, Mr. J. Albert Shade, Mr. Henry Dellinger, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Dyer and children, Mr. Frank Rielly and Mr. Chas.

Coates.

Coates.

Among the latest arrivals at the Marper's
Ferry resort are Mr. and Mrs. Elias Blondheim, Mrs. J. Hass, Miss Rosalis Richards,
Miss Clara Price, Mrs. Benjamin Held,
Mrs. Joe Lucks and son.

Sudden Deaths. There is a disease prevailing in this the december of the december o of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney -poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the heak down and waste.

Bladder troubles most always result from obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's

ing pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both Home of Swamp-Root. sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention

If you want a light, strong, correctly made corset—one that literally lives up to its name—kid-like, soft, pliable, yet firm, get

Light as a feather, yet strong as the

been taken away by others for the purpose heretofore mentioned. It is expected that these monuments will be recovered and placed in their proper positions where the line crosses the mountains.

The broad, flat blades of the corn, that a week ago were curied up by the blighting torrid blast, like cigars, evidence the great benefit of the recent rains. Not only the corn crop, but vegetation in general shows the beneficent effect of the rain. The peaches and other fruit have been greatly

issuing these bonds for the erection of a plant claiming their contract for lighting the city will not expire for five years from 1991, while the city contends to the contrary. The matter is now before the court. Mrs. John Myers died at her home above Mount Bock, over in Adams county, Pa. in her 193d year. Her mother, Mrs. Riddls, lived with her until her death some years ago at the age of 192 years, and her husband, John Myers, was ninety-two years old when he died.

The arrangements for the reunion of the Presbyterians of Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Virginias and the District of Columbia at Pen-Mar on July 31 have all been completed. This reunion promises to be the

at refract on July 31 fave an been com-pleted. This retunion promises to be the most largely attended and the most inter-esting of any yet held by the denomination. At a meeting held at Pen-Mar It was de-cided to change the date of the meeting of the Potomac Lutheran synod from October 2 to October 23. This change was made in order that the improvements now in arreorder that the improvements now in prog-ress at Mercersburg College be completed before the gathering of the ministers. Mr. M. F. Smith, late clerk to the com-missioners of Washington county, has gone to Washington to accept a position in the

census bureau.

John L. Crim, has been appointed and
John L. Sharpsburg,

partment, \$706,375. Of this amount \$628,884

was credited to customs receipts; \$33,066 to internal revenue receipts and \$44,425 to miscellaneous receipts.

The ports credited with customs receipts were: Manila, \$57,606; Holio, \$44,033; Cebu, \$17,451; Zamboanga, \$1,269; Siassi, \$2,060, and Jole, \$6,463.

Among the ports credited with internal revenue receipts were: Manila with \$14,492; Cavite, \$183; Holio, \$3,087; Zamboanga, \$1,912.